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Humidity 94

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Humidity 88

7727 日一初月七

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1917.

大港通 號八十月八英港

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

FRANTIC GERMAN EFFORTS TO RECOVER LOSSES.

Enemy Lads Mown Down Wholesale.

London, August 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—By continuous and chiefly bitter fighting we progressed throughout the day along the front of the renewed offensive. The joint Anglo-French attack appears to have been a success, but the situation on the right flank is a little obscure. Troops hereabouts are moving towards Polygon de Zonnebeker, but the Germans are delivering some of their heaviest counter-attacks there. Further north, we have unquestionably done very well. Langemarck is reported as being well in our hands, and fighting is well beyond this point. The mention of Langemarck recalls the first battle of Ypres, when the Third Brigade met the Twenty-Seventh German Division advancing with arms linked, with a consciousness of overwhelming superiority. Our machine-gun fire so cut them up that even our own soldiers were nauseated by the slaughter.

Frantic German Efforts to Stem the Tide.

London, August 17.

The fighting in Flanders is very heavy and most desperate. Correspondents say that the blood-bath is worse than it was on the Somme. The Germans are frantically throwing in whole Divisions, in vain attempts to retake lost positions. The attacks are likened to the outgoing tide. The waves are still heavy, but each collapse behind its predecessor. One came within ten yards before it was withered by our machine-gun fire. The losses in the counter-attacks on Hill 70 were particularly heavy. Boys of seventeen were mown down wholesale. The Allies have been very unlucky in the matter of weather. The advance on Langemarck was carried out through floods. Men sank up to their waists in mud, using their rifles as supports. Many had to haul out their comrades, but all the difficulties were ultimately surmounted. The enemy fled when the British closed round the ruins. The captures included a Colonel, who was nerve shaken and dejected. He admitted that his losses had been very heavy. Yesterday's fighting marks the fifth successful offensive since January 1. Each has meant the loss of a dominating height by the Germans, who now hold only Aubers Ridge, west of Lille. This has not yet been attacked.

St. Quentin Cathedral in Flames.

London, August 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states:—Flames were seen pouring from the roof of St. Quentin Cathedral last night from the French observatory posts. All night the great building flamed. When day broke it was seen that the massive roof had fallen in, carrying with it the central tower. At four this afternoon I was looking at the ruined shell of the ancient church. The fire was still burning and smoke pouring out. The Cathedral dates in parts from the thirteenth century. The edifice contained remarkably fine stained glass windows. The enemy fired two villages close to St. Quentin last night.

Belgian Coast Raided.

London, August 17.

An Admiralty announcement states that naval aeroplanes carried out a series of raids yesterday. They dropped many tons of bombs on Ostend and Thourout railway stations and Ghislain aerodrome, causing fires. They also attacked Eysel and Uytendaele aerodromes and road transports by aeroplane gunfire. The machines returned.

The Liberation of Belgium.

London, August 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says that the liberation of Belgium made substantial progress yesterday. Although the gain of territory was not great, it is all to the good. But what is more important is that there are now fewer Germans in Belgium than previously. The Anglo-French have now probably got two thousand prisoners in the collecting cages, whilst we know for a certainty that the enemy's dead and wounded must form an appalling total.

Enemy Counter-Attacks.

London, August 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy twice counter-attacked last night on our new positions to the east of Loos, in the direction of Cite St. Auguste. His second attempt pressed back the line slightly at some points. Our counter-attacks restored the positions. We repulsed a further counter-attack, taking prisoners. There is dual artillery activity to the east of Ypres.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

London, August 17.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said we had not been misinformed about the position of the Russian Government and we had not in the least been misinformed regarding the position of Britishers attending a Conference which would be attended by the enemy. The Government had not changed its attitude thereon. All recognised the part labour was playing in the war. Could we expect soldiers who were falling daily to continue playing the struggle when they knew that fellow citizens were hobnobbing with their enemies behind their backs? We cannot win the war unless the country is solid. He contended that the morale on which victory depended would be destroyed if the Government expressly allowed citizens to go and talk to their enemies. When the time comes to talk of peace it must be by a Government representing not a section, but the whole nation.

AFTER-THE-WAR TRADE.

London, August 17.

The Government has decided on a scheme for the establishment of a Commercial Intelligence Service to promote trade after the war.

ANGLO-TURKISH WAR PRISONERS.

London, August 17.

Lord Derby has announced that Turkey has agreed to a conference on the question of war prisoners in Switzerland.

CENTRAL POWERS AND POLAND.

London, August 17.

Reuter learns that the Central Empires intend to offer Poland a Regency, composed of three eminent Polish politicians, a Ministerial Cabinet, and a Council of State, in which none of the present Provisional Councillors will be appointed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE POPE'S PEACE PLANS.

Welcomed by the Enemy and Neutrals.

London, August 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Vatican has been assured that Berlin, Vienna and neutrals support the Pope's proposals. The Allies maintain an attitude of reserve.

German Professions.

London, August 17.

The German Press professes a disinclination to accept the Pope's proposals until the full text is available, but it is obvious that the step is most welcome, and that there is much anxious curiosity manifested regarding the attitude of the Allies.

The semi-official *Cologne Gazette* says that it would not be right to reject the Pope's proposals, for logic prescribes that Germany should enter the path indicated by the Pope.

Italy Speaks Out.

London, August 17.

The Italian Press hopes that the voice of the Pope will be accompanied by an unceasing Allied bombardment from Flanders to Trieste, and expects that the Central Empires will now be obliged to reveal their peace terms.

Germany's "Peace Offensive" Answered.

London, August 17.

The newspapers applaud Mr. Lloyd George's sober and statesmanlike utterance as the best answer to the new German "peace offensive." The Times says it proves that leading statesmen in this Empire, in possession of the full facts of the situation, entirely dissent from those who think that the war is becoming more and more a useless massacre. The enemy, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, has and risks a regular campaign to prove that the state of war food supplies and the economies of unlimited piracy must presently bring England to her knees. This month, he says, has been mentioned in the Reichstag as the period when this consummation is to be achieved. The objects of the move are patent, but fortunately it is possible to demonstrate by facts and figures that the fond hopes which its authors seek to propagate are built upon sand.

Outspoken French Comment.

London, August 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Press rejects the Pope's proposals. *Le Temps* asks:—How can a voice raised in the name of Divine justice omit to demand punishment for the wrongs of 1871 and 1914? When one desires to pose as an arbiter of peace, his first duty is to decide between good and bad. *Le Journal de Debats* says that third parties intervening are acting consciously on behalf of the autocratic Empires. *Le Matin* says there must be no equivocation over the terms of the evacuation of the invaded districts. *Le Journal* expresses sympathy with the Pope's intentions but unshakable firmness in the Allies' plans.

America's Splendid Sentiment.

London, August 17.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the sentiment of the United States, as reflected in the principal newspapers, continues to indicate little hope of concrete results from the Pope's proposals. The *Boston Transcript* says:—The suggestion, that the great nations of the world should buy back the mutilated victims of German greed, arrogance and aggression by restoring Germany's Colonies and allowing the guilty German Government to go scot free is too sinister for consideration on this side of the Atlantic, even when the suggestion comes in good faith from the Vatican.

The *Washington Post* writes:—Humanity shares with the Pope a feeling of horror over such bloodshed and desolation, and it is to put a stop to it for ever that humanity refuses to compromise with the German murder system.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* says:—Offers of peace that the Allies can consider seriously must come from Berlin and must include the repudiation of the Hohenzollern Dynasty.

The *New York Herald* declares:—The capture of Hill 70 is the finest peace move that has happened since the notable British advance at Wytschaete, and drives home to the people of Germany that the Hindenburg impregnability is not impregnable. Magnificent work is being done in the course of peace by the British Army in the vicinity of Lens, and each day that passes brings us nearer to peace, not because of anybody's peace talk proposals, but because the armies of civilisation are driving hard for peace.

AUSTRALIA AND PEACE.

London, August 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, the Senate has rejected, without debate or division, a motion that the time has arrived for the Imperial Government to ascertain and announce a peace basis on which the Allies are prepared to negotiate. The Senate passed a motion deprecating the return of the German Colonies.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

Country Much Quieter.

London, August 17.

Reuter learns that Spain is much quieter, and that the situation is well controlled, though in many places the shops are closed and communication is bad. Soldiers are driving the trains. Four train wrecks were executed at mid-day. A telegram from Reuter's Madrid correspondent states that the capital is entirely normal.

A Prison Mutiny.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that a mutiny broke out in the chief prison at Madrid during the daily visit of the prisoners' families. The convicts attacked the warders and the military guard. Reinforcements arrived but received shots from the windows. Finally they quelled the disturbance. Seven were killed and several wounded.

MORE HARBOURS NEEDED.

London, August 17.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon emphasised that the establishment of suitable harbours and the improvement of existing harbours was an Imperial necessity. He hoped soon that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the question would be adopted, but the matter could not be dealt with in wartime, owing to the shortage of labour. The question was not being lost sight of, and would be taken up in all its Imperial aspects as soon as possible.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PREMIER'S WAR SPEECH.

London, Aug. 16.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said:—Shipbuilding is quickening. Many ships have been ordered abroad; 638,000 tons were built in Britain in 1915, 538,000 tons in 1916 and 490,000 tons in the first six months of 1917. In the last six months of 1917, 1,490,000 tons would be acquired, of which 1,100,000 would be built in Britain, making a total for the year of 1,800,000 tons besides large naval construction. He believed our shipping losses would decrease and he was certain our construction would increase.

We still needed more shipping; but if the United States exerted its full capacity as doubtless she was preparing to do we should have sufficient tonnage not only for the whole of 1918 but if necessary for 1919.

Dealing with the military situation the Premier declared that he would not exchange our position for the enemy's. Our difficulties would diminish as our powers increased while the enemy's difficulties would increase as their powers diminished.

The Premier proceeded to read a telegram from the front regarding the latest offensive, which, he said, was not intended to be a big operation. The telegram stated that severe fighting continued, the result of which had not yet been determined. The French were effectively co-operating while the Canadian infantry had won a conspicuous success. He then mentioned Langemarck, as already noted. Concluding the Premier said: This is the supreme hour for patience, courage, endurance, hope and unity. Let us go through this hour with the old temper of our race. That will enable us to destroy a great military despotism so that next year we and the world shall begin to reap the fruits of our valour (loud cheers).

Mr. Asquith, who followed the Premier, said we could survey the scene not with complacency after what had happened in Russia but with satisfaction as far as our own efforts were concerned. What happened in Russia frustrated one great military purpose of the Allies but he hoped that Russia would soon resume her full share in the common task.

Later.

The following is an amplification of the Premier's speech:—Mr. Lloyd George referring to the military position said he had anticipated this year a great converging movement against our foes. Russia was equipped for this as never before. The nippers were beginning to grip, but one claw of the nippers is out of repair for the moment. Therefore we had not attained the converging pressure he had anticipated. But things are mending. The situation in Russia is very difficult, hence he deprecated discussion on the domestic politics of Russia (cheers). Despite the difficulties and troubles at the end of three years, when every country must feel exhausted, I would not exchange our military position with that of the enemy to-day. The best the enemy can do this year, when practically their most powerful opponent at the beginning of the war is momentarily paralysed with internal difficulties, is barely to hold his own against the attacks of the British and French, and she isn't quite doing it. On the contrary in that year she has been beaten in several great battles with severe losses and hundreds of her guns have been captured, which is not a bad test of the winning or losing of a battle—all that when Russia is practically out of the campaign. When Russia has recovered and America is really in the enemy will have something to think about. The present moment is the hour of their difficulty. Our difficulties will diminish as our power increases; their difficulties will increase as their power diminishes, and they know it.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN THE WEST.

London, Aug. 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Allied attack on a front of nine miles northward of the Ypres-Menin Road continued all day long in face of strong resistance. The French on the left advanced astride of the Zuysschoote-Dixmude Road, cleared a tongue of land between the Yser Canal and Martijnsart and captured the bridgehead at Driegraachten. The British centre rapidly captured their first objectives, carried Langemarck in heavy fighting, advanced half mile beyond and established themselves in the German trench system, the day's final objective. There is fierce and continuous fighting on the right for the high ground northward of Menin Road. The enemy has repeatedly heavily counter-attacked and pressed us back from part of the ground won earlier. Our artillery broke up in the evening counter-attacks in this neighbourhood. Eighteen hundred prisoners were taken in this attack and are already brought in. We regressed eastward of Loos and took prisoner 806 since yesterday on this front. Our aeroplanes effectively co-operated yesterday and machine-gunned the counter-attackers. We brought down twelve and drove down four. Three of ours are missing. There was excellent aeroplane work to-day.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says: Both sides are fighting desperately in the neighbourhood of Glencoe Wood, a strong tactical point. The infantry loudly praise the almost silent precision of our artillery barrage. One of the worst experiences befalling the German counter-attacks was when our guns put down a curtain of fire behind the assaulting waves then headed them off with a creeping whirlwind barrage. Machine guns represented the chief difficulty with which we had to contend. The Boche artillery appears to have afforded rather erratic support. Zonnebeker redoubt was the scene of fierce fighting to-day. Picked "sturmtruppen" chiefly delivered the counter-attacks. The French continued to progress well, but their movement is mainly designed to conform to our advance.

A French communiqué says: In Belgium our attack was successfully continued. Our infantry broke the enemy resistance west of Steenbeek. Progress in conjunction with the British they captured all the enemy positions and over three hundred prisoners and considerable material were captured. Both armies were active in the regions of Laffaux and Hurtleise. The Germans fired St. Quentin Cathedral, which has been burning for several hours.

A wireless German official message says: We shattered the Flanders assault on a front of thirty kilometres. The enemy has only had local successes at Driegraachten and Langemarck. We completely repulsed the enemy everywhere between St. Julien and Warweton.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 17.
Silver is firm, with little obtainable.

THE PORTUGUESE FIGHTER.

Cordial Brotherhood in Arms.

The cordiality of the relationship between the British soldiers and the Portuguese may be taken as finally cemented by the fact that the latter now have a nickname, says H. Percy Robinson in the *Daily News*. They are "Antonians," which is already being shortened to "Tony," a counterpart to "Tommy," showing that the rapprochement is consummated and complete.

Perhaps the Germans thought these new troops in the line would be "easy." They have bombarded them heavily with both big guns and trench mortars. They have made vicious raids on them. They have attacked them with gas shells. But they have got very little satisfaction, though they have officially bragged of taking a small number of prisoners. On the contrary the Portuguese have paid them back in good coin. They also have raided the German trenches, broken into them and held them till they came back when it suited them, and on that occasion not only those in the actual assault, but the troops in support, who have even a more trying time, behaved with conspicuous coolness for men new to the game.

On another occasion the Portuguese captured a whole German patrol at night in No Man's Land. It was very completely done; two of the patrol being killed and the rest taken prisoner, and among those captured was a noncommissioned officer wearing the Cross. For this act the officer commanding received the congratulations of the commander of the British army to which they are attached. With each incident, almost with every day, the men gain confidence in themselves. They are naturally fighters, very eager to learn these new-fangled fighting ways, and are unusually hard-working.

During the bitter winter the men, coming from a sunny country, had a trying time, and there was in the early days much sickness both among the troops and among the horses. Care and better weather, however, have rectified that, and a story is told which symbolises both the Portuguese love of the sun and their bravery.

It was an icy day, when the trenches were cold and tremble, when a British officer discovered a Portuguese who had climbed out of the trench and sat conspicuously on the parapet, a lovely mark for any German sniper. The British officer shouted remonstrances at him, but had a difficulty in making him come down. There was a ray of sun up there, he said, which reminded him of Portugal, and for the sake of the sun he was willing to take the chance of being shot.

Besides the infantry, the Portuguese field artillery is particularly good. The gunners are methodical, conscientious, and brave, and their shooting is admirable. In all ways, indeed, there is every prospect of the Portuguese continuing to prove themselves an increasingly valuable element in the armies on this front.

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TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.
M. H. YIP, a Chinese Graduate, has been appointed to teach Chinese in the English School, and is prepared to give private lessons in Chinese to students of all ages. He has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to visit, care of "The Hongkong Telegraph," office or direct to No. 110 Wellington Street, First Floor.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Conscientious Objector Fined.
A conscientious objector, Edmund Joseph Ford, salesman, of Noel Park, was fined 40s. and handed over to an escort as an absentee at Wood Green recently. He was shipped on commencing to read a statement on the war, in which he said "our rulers shared responsibility with the rulers of the Central Powers."

Spirits from the Vasty Deep.
A fine of \$10, with \$10 costs, was imposed at Dublin on Mr. Thomas O. Reigh for having failed to deliver to the Receiver of Wrecks a 40 gallon tank of petrol which was washed ashore on the coast of Clare last January. During the latter part of 1916 and the early part of the present year large numbers of such tanks were washed ashore on the Clare coast.

No Baby Week Processions.
In view of the report of the riots and the disturbances among children, the Council of National Baby Week decided to abandon the processions of mothers and babies that had been arranged for Baby Week in London. Arrangements were made at Lincoln, and possibly also at another city in East Anglia, to distribute Baby Week publications by means of aeroplanes.

Settlement of Soldiers.
At a meeting of the Empire Land Settlement Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute the hon. secretary of the British Immigration League, delivered an address, and a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the Governments of the Empire should accept the responsibility for the settlement and future welfare of the Empire's sailors and soldiers and their near dependents.

America's new Armies.
The organization of the "Tribunal system," says a Washington telegram, which will soon be called upon to pass on about 1,500,000 cases, is being completed. The President has issued his proclamation to the boards. He intimates that he does not desire soldiers who are not mentally as well as physically fit for war, and adds: "Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if composed of men whose minds are free from any sense of injustice as to their selection, and they will be inspired to further efforts on behalf of their country." The trade unions will have a representative on each board. The drawing of the men will take place in Washington, Provost General Crowder having arranged to select 525,000 men by numbers out of 1,500,000, and to keep on selecting additional numbers until the army is completed.

Victim of the Mongols.
The Hon. Mr. E. L. Wychcombe, of Sydney, who was one of the passengers of travelling by the "unfortunate" Mongolia, died at Colaba War Hospital, Bombay, on the morning of June 14th. Mr. Wychcombe was fatally pulled an car in his boat from the Mongolia, and overtook his strength, and the cold, combined with exposure to the weather, completely exhausted him. On his return to Bombay with other passengers, who had made a landing down the coast, he was taken on shore on a stretcher and immediately transferred to the Colaba War Hospital in a motor ambulance. In spite of every medical attention at the hospital he never regained strength and two days later he succumbed to heart failure, pneumonia, and pleurisy.

Airman's 2750 Divorce Damages.
A young officer of the Royal Flying Corps, Lieutenant Herbert S. Wilcox, was recently granted a divorce from his wife, with \$750 damages against Stanley Steel of Bangor, a retired pilot, aged 48, who was cited as co-respondent. There was no defence. Lieutenant Wilcox was married last December, and his wife being present at the ceremony. While they were staying together with the Steel, Lieutenant Wilcox noticed a change in his wife, who took to drinking cocktails, champagne, and liqueurs. Within five weeks of the wedding she seemed to prefer Mr. Steel's company to that of her husband. Lieutenant Wilcox went to France, and his wife and Mr. Steel stayed together in a hotel in London.

GENERAL NEWS.

Journalist's Matinee.

The special matinee held at the Ambassadors Theatre in aid of the War Distress Fund of the National Union of Journalists was a great success. Queen Alexandra had given her patronage; and among the audience were ex-King Manoel, Viscount Reading, Lord Aberconway, and the French Ambassador. Many of the leading members of the variety profession contributed to the splendid program, including Miss Alice Delys and M. Leon Morton, Mr. George Graves and Company, Miss Phyllis Monkman and Mr. Jack Buchanan, Mr. Bransby Williams, Miss Ella Shields, the Zimbals, Miss Leslie Elliott, Mr. Foster Richardson, Mr. Neil Kenyon, Mr. Harry Weldon, Mr. Tom Oliver, Miss Elith Evans, Miss Loretta Wall, and the Olga Hudson Quintette. The original sketch for the cover of the souvenir program, drawn by Mr. Shepperson, was bought by Lord Aberconway for 16 guineas. It is hoped about £300 will be realised.

32 New American Towns.

A prominent American business man in London gave a representative of the Daily News some particulars of the arrangements made for housing the American army. To accommodate a million men, he said, 32 towns are being erected at the mobilisation camps, each capable of providing for about 22,000 soldiers—a division of infantry. Each town will be complete in itself. Six hundred million feet of lumber will be required. Canvas is so scarce and high in price that the quantity required for tents cannot be secured. Each of the 32 cantonments contains about 2,000 houses, mostly long one-storey structures. Each town will cover about 720 acres, a little over a square mile, and this will not include the large area required for drill grounds at each camp. Besides the 32 camp towns, the quartermaster's department will erect groups of warehouses at point where army stores are to be concentrated. "My country is upholding its reputation for haste and punch," added the business man, "as may be gathered from the fact that at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, 136 wooden buildings for the Officers' Reserve Corps Training Camp to accommodate 2,500 were erected in 12 days. The daily delivery of lumber, amounting to 100,000 feet, was erected as fast as delivered."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 20th. August, 1917,

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comprising:—
Teak Hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, chesterfield armchairs, teak hall seat and chairs, lady's desks, bookcase, music cabinet, brass-ware, electric ceiling fan, pile carpet and rugs, tapestry and lace curtains, pictures, vases and ornaments, etc., etc.
Finely carved teak sideboard, extension dining table, dinner wagon, glass cabinet overmantle with bevelled mirrors, morocco covered dining chairs, tea tables, cut-glass ware, dinner and dessert services. Royal Staffordshire tea set, cutlery, electro-plated ware, electric stove, etc.
Double brass mounted iron bedstead, teak double wardrobe with mirrors, dressing table with bevelled mirror, etc., etc.
Pantry and kitchen requisites

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TIME TABLE.

TO A.M.	TO P.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
6.00 A.M.	6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.15 A.M.	6.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.30 A.M.	6.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.45 A.M.	6.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M.	7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.15 A.M.	7.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.30 A.M.	7.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.45 A.M.	7.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
8.00 A.M.	8.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
9.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
9.45 A.M.	9.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

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In all the latest Styles and Colours.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1917.

THE GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY.

While it is much too soon to make anything approaching a definite statement regarding the great offensive that is at present being conducted in Flanders, there is sufficient data to hand to enable us to form a fairly satisfactory conception of what is, and has been, taking place in this important zone—the most important on the Western front. Since the tie of the unexpected and successful thrust in the Messines region, it has been daily becoming clearer that the British Army was being set a task that had as its chief object more the overthrow of the enemy in north-east Belgium than the continuance of the slow pressure of the German line in northern France. The unexpectedness, the rapidity and the success of the combined movement, in which our troops were aided by the French over the wide area of their attack, have led to a changing of the most important venues of the gigantic struggle. All eyes to-day are on Flanders, for there unquestionably, even when every allowance is made for the picturesque language and the natural inclination of the special correspondent to be graphic, is being fought out the most terrific battle in which men, in ancient or modern times, have ever engaged.

According to all accounts, which, so far, are necessarily of a scappy nature, this battle dwarfs all else that has taken place in the number of men opposed to one another, the immensity of the armament in operation and the scale of plan which is being carefully worked out in the offensive. There is abundant evidence for the belief that both the British in their gloriously aggressive strategy and the enemy in the manner in which he is endeavouring to repel the aggressors, realise that in this movement much has to be gained or lost, according to the issue. This it is that is making the fighting in Flanders of so terrific a character. When the first news of the great offensive was flashed out to us, we concluded that the British objective aimed at was a flanking movement on Hindenburg's line. Fuller details, however, made it clear that the real object was to obtain possession of at least the Belgian coast. It is certain that from the coast the enemy submarines have been principally conducting their piratical attacks. In our hands, therefore, a heavy blow would probably be struck at this pestilential weapon were we able to oust the enemy all along the Belgian coast north of Ypres, from territory that he had been allowed to occupy much too long as we had done to the south of this much-beleaguered town. To aid on the attack in the enemy in France was doubtless also part of Sir Douglas Haig's great plan; which so far is, gradually and with deadly certainty, being carried out with very satisfactory success. Messines and Langemarck are in the hands of the British, eloquent testimony as to which side is gaining most in the great struggle. Langemarck is five miles to the north-east of Ypres, and this capture in itself, which is the culmination of a series of well-planned and brilliantly executed moves, shows clearly that the British are advancing most satisfactorily.

The latest news to hand points to the combined offensive having been resumed "opposite the famous Polzeux de Zonnebeke in the south, to the left of the French position in the north" from which it will be seen that the front traversed is, in this, as in the last big movement, one of very considerable extent. The objectives were apparently all captured, but not, it must be admitted, without meeting with strenuous resistance on the part of the enemy. Full details are not yet to hand; but from what we know Canadian regiments have been especially distinguishing themselves and our French comrades showed particularly striking dash in the splendid work they did. The Prussian Guards, one of Germany's "crack" regiments, endeavoured to stem the advancing onslaught, but without success, and to all appearance this great offensive action, making for a gigantic combined movement of Anglo-French troops, is indeed developing into, if it has not already attained, the proportions of "the greatest battle in history." Judging by what has taken place, we can afford to await the issue with calmness and with hope.

The Foreshore Nuisance.

It is cause for satisfaction that the Hon. Mr. Pollock once again raised the matter of the disgraceful condition of the P-ysa East foreshore at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council, though the answers which he received from the Government were in no sense satisfactory. We should say that this stretch of foreshore is one of the filthiest and most foul-smelling spots to be found in the Far East. We are justified in saying so much, even on the Government's own showing; for the Colonial Secretary himself stated on Thursday that, even if the outfalls which discharge the sewerage from close on three hundred water closets on to the foreshore were extended to below low-water level, it is extremely doubtful whether any appreciable improvement would be effected "in view of the existing foul condition of the foreshore." All we can say on that point is that the place must indeed be in a most disgraceful condition. No Municipality at Home would ever think of permitting such a terrible nuisance to exist, and, even if it did, the Local Government Board would compel it to remove such a menace to public health. Yet in Hongkong, where more, rather than less, attention ought to be paid to sanitary matters than at Home, we have a part of the waterfront, which is skirted by the tramway system and faced by a big residential district, converted into a regular sewage bed.

First Things First.

The Government says that the nuisance will be abated when the proposed reclamation scheme is put in hand. But when that happy day will arrive no-one knows, the Colonial Secretary himself stating that it is impossible at present to say when the scheme is even "likely to be commenced." The nuisance exists; of that there is no doubt. And the Government realises the fact. But it is prepared to go on putting up with the evil until, in the dim future, the day dawns when this other big work can be taken in hand. The extension of the sewer outfalls, we are told, would cost some \$20,000. We have no knowledge as to whether or not this is a reasonable estimate, but, if it is, could not some other temporary means be found of remedying the nuisance? At any rate, it is a duty resting on the authorities to do all in their power to cope with a matter such as this, and we are not yet convinced that that is being done. The Government does not hesitate to spend large sums of money on far less essential work than this. It should realise that, however large the expenditure, public health improvements should be a first charge on its finances. We hope, therefore, that the importance of this matter will be pressed on the authorities, with a view to ending what can truly be described as a most revolting set of conditions.

"Lysholt."

Another matter of distinct public interest was raised at Thursday's meeting of the Council by Mr. Pollock when he asked a series of questions regarding the purchase of "Lysholt." The main query put was whether, by acting as it did in this case, the Government had to pay more for the property "than it would otherwise have done." That question was not answered, the official reply merely expressing the Government's belief that it did not have to pay a larger price than was "necessary"—a far different matter. In point of fact, we should say that the price paid was more than was necessary. The bidding at the auction was largely between the Government nominees and Mr. Ho Kom-tong, the latter of whom was quite unaware that Mr. Humphreys was present in the interests of the Government. If he had been made acquainted with the fact, we have no doubt that he would have stood aside, in which event the property could have been secured at a much cheaper price than it actually was. The whole thing was badly muddled from the start, and, looked at dispassionately, the Government must not come out of it with any very great credit to its business instincts.

DAY BY DAY.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN
MAKES COUNTLESS THOUSANDS
MOURN.—Borneo.

Monday's Anniversary.
President Poincaré will be 57 years of age on Monday.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2.11 1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

New Road.
Tenders are being invited for constructing a 20 foot road from the low-level dam at Tytan Tuk to Tytan Gap.

U. S. Watch Officers.
The Gazette contains particulars of regulations suspending the role that watch officers of U. S. ships shall be American citizens.

To the Flying Corps.
Sydney Dwyer, the younger son of the Head Master of Queen's College, has been recently transferred to the Australian Flying Corps.

Hongkong Man Wounded.
Mr. H. N. Pong-wei, late of the Scouts Co. H. K. Volunteers, and who left for the Front in December, 1915, is reported wounded in the hand, in June, 1917.

An Appreciated Donation.
We have received from Mr. H. W. Ray the sum of fifty dollars on behalf of Mok Tak-shaw (a military official of Swatow) for the Services Entertainment Fund.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 4 amounted to 64,692 tons and the sales during the period to 44,281 tons.

Assistant Land Officer.
His Excellency the Governor has, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, appointed Mr. Frank Birley Johnson to be Assistant Land Officer.

Macao Parcel Service.
It is notified that on and after September 1, the Cash on Delivery Service will be extended to parcels exchanged with Macao. For particulars apply to the Post Office.

Assistant Crown Solicitor.
His Excellency the Governor has, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, appointed Mr. Leo Longinotto to be Assistant Crown Solicitor, with effect from the 13th August, 1917.

Honorary A.D.C.'s.
His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Francis Charles Jenkin, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve), and Mr. Thomas Frederick Hough, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Reserve), to be Honorary A.D.C.'s.

The Yarn Market.
Messrs. Polshewski and Kotewall inform us that they have not issued their usual fortnightly circular, as during the interval no business has passed and the market remains entirely at a standstill, owing to most a abnormal, unexpected and sensational rise in exchange.

Royal Proclamations.
The Gazette contains a Royal Proclamation consolidating, with additions and amendments, the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war. Another Proclamation notifies that the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is prohibited:—Carbons for arc lamps, carbons for searchlights, cartridges of all kinds and parts thereof, electric dry cells and carbons therefor.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. Ralph state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division.
Tuesday, August 21st.—8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 23rd.—8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, August 25th.—4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, August 24th.—4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Queen's College Division.
Monday, August 20th.—4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 23rd.—3 p.m., Bandaging Practice; 4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

A PAGE FROM THE PAST.

Why Chang Ming-chi Left Canton.

The following record of a conversation with Chang Ming-chi, the last Viceroy of Canton under the Manchu regime (and lately Civil Governor of Kwangtung) which took place shortly after the outbreak of the Revolution in 1911, will no doubt be read with interest as the present juncture in Chinese affairs:—

The Viceroy opened the conversation by referring to the Revolutionary party, and he remarked that, given a good and just Government, there is no need for revolution. He admits that the Government of China in the past has been such that he cannot blame the revolutionary movement as a whole: a change was needed. Up to the 30 October, 1911 the date of the issue of the Imperial Edict, placing the blame for the condition of affairs in China upon the head of the Throne, promising a Constitution and the removal of the Princes of the Blood from the Cabinet, he was prepared to generally acquiesce in the Revolutionary movement. From the date of that Edict, a new position was created. The Edict was bona fide. The Throne laid upon the National Assembly the responsibility of framing a Constitution and agreed to accept one framed upon the British model—a limited monarchy in which the practical power is held by the people. Having now obtained their desire, the Viceroy held that it was the duty of the revolutionary party to stay any further proceedings and lead their energies in working out a Constitution and uplifting China from the dangerous position in which she was situated. He had himself recently urged the above proceeding upon the Throne and although the Throne had delayed to act, yet the Edict did appear before matters had gone beyond recovery. Realising the weak condition of China, and that a stable Government was a necessity if the intervention of Foreign Powers was to be averted, he bent his energies to maintain peace in Canton until a Government, either the existing or a new Government, was in power. To succeed in this, the loyalty of the troops was absolutely essential. Canton is one of the most difficult of provinces to govern, its people are headstrong and violent, and piracy has ever been existent in a more or less acute form, bursting out on any sign of weakness at headquarters. The people, however, had become revolution mad—so to speak; intoxicated with the idea of independence, and on 29th October a meeting of the Provincial Assembly, attended by all classes of people, declared for the Independence of Canton with the Viceroy as President. The Viceroy recognised the folly of such a cry. China is bound by Treaties with the Powers; these concern China as a whole and it is impossible for provinces to break away from the uniting bond—a central government to deal with international obligations and Foreign Powers. The Viceroy therefore at once prohibited any such cry; the military were at that time loyal and his orders were obeyed—outwardly. Shortly afterwards, however, the New Army at Chienshan, near Macao, revolted and raised the Revolutionary flag and the new Army at Canton was known to be in sympathy with their comrades. The old Army was known to be unwilling to fight against the Revolutionary forces. There remained two other forces, the Naval Defence Corps including the men-of-war and the gun-boats, all under the command of Admiral Li Chun, and the Yunnan Brigade under General Lung. About the 6th or 7th the Viceroy learned that the Navy, headed by Admiral Li, had given their allegiance to the Revolutionary party. He was left with General Lung's force of some 3,000 men. To have united these with the Manchou forces, have prolonged fighting with the revolutionary forces, and to have involved the whole city in destruction, would have been easy; but the ultimate result would have been the

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

New Features for 1918 Show.

We have received a copy of the schedule for the 1918 Flower and Vegetable Show. This shows that several new features have been introduced with the object of increasing interest, and enlarging the scope of the show, and of economising space which is necessarily limited.

Challenge Cups.
Two new challenge cups for "Vegetables, Open" and "Vegetables, Peak Gardens" respectively (excluding groups) have been kindly promised by Mrs. S. G. Newall and another resident at the Peak.

New Classes.
114, 40, 102 and 114. Peony Dahlias (Open and Peak)
154—3 pots of ferns (distinct varieties) excluding Maidenhair, Open.
29, 30, 31 and 55—Carnations, Linaria, Clarkia.
58—Carnations and/or Pinks (Peak).

57—Dianthus, excluding Carnations and Pinks (Peak).
92—Potatoes (Peak).
128—Display of Cat Fingers grown by Exhibitor.
127 and 128—Daffodils, divided into single and double.

Classes Altered.
4, 5, 35 and 36—Nasturtiums and Marguerites excluded from groups of pots.
42—Maidenhair excluded from 3 pots ferns.

96 and 113—Flowers from trees and hard-wood shrubs: excluded from "12 bunches" and "6 bunches cut flowers."

Cut Flowers.
Number of blooms specified in various classes.

Classes Omitted.
"Groups of pot plants," "No gardeners' classes," "Exchange Classes" and "Chinese Market Gardeners' Classes."

New Rule 19.
Exhibitors in Open Classes cannot exhibit plants and vegetables of the same kind in Peak Classes, and vice versa.

Damage to Exhibits.
It is intended to take special steps to prevent this, although the officials cannot be held responsible if damage unfortunately occurs (Rule 8, Part 2).

triumph, the survival by numbers, of the party of the people, of the Revolution. The Viceroy was waited upon by a deputation from the People's Assembly asking him to accept the Presidency of the Canton Republic and to unite in preserving the peace. He told them that he could not be President, but that he was prepared to recognize their desires upon three conditions:—

Firstly, that another President was to be elected:—

Secondly, that the Bennermen hitherto dependent upon their pensions were to be guaranteed safety and were to be provided for by grants of public land after which they would be disbanded as soldiers and would deliver up their arms; and

Lastly, that General Lung was to be allowed to lead away his corps without molestation back to Yunnan: to enable this to be done the Viceroy said he had issued three months' pay to each man and had provided for their travelling expenses.

The Assembly's representatives agreed to these conditions. The Viceroy therefore in the early hours of the 9th left his Yamen in the city with three Secretaries for the river and went up to the British Consulate on the Canton Settlement of Shamen. At 8 a.m. he embarked on board H.M.S. "Handy for Hongkong." The Viceroy is much worn and thin: he feels deeply the disgrace he considers he has incurred by being unable to maintain law and order at his post and he feels still more sorely the danger that a prolongation of the present situation is to the future integrity of his country.

The above is his apology to the Throne and to the world for his action: his justification lies in the success of his action—bloodshed having been averted at Canton. It is for this he has striven; for this he has suffered; for this he is now in exile. He thinks history will justify him; and few who know local conditions will blame him.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The diarist will probably experience some difficulty in fixing the date when khaki breeches and puttees became part of the uniform of the British infantryman, but there is no possible doubt (says a correspondent to a Home paper) regarding the date upon which the British soldier of the line first made his appearance in trousers instead of knee breeches. It was on June 18, 1833, on which occasion the reform or change (according to the point of view from which it is regarded) was announced in a Home Guards order by the Duke of York, the then Commander-in-Chief, as follows:—"His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the discontinuance of breeches, leggings, and shoes as part of the clothing of the infantry soldier, and of blue-grey cloth trousers and half-boots being substituted." The change in military uniform had been very gradual. In 1838 the 7th Foot (now Royal Fusiliers) and the 5th Foot (Northumberland Fusiliers) are shown to have worn green breeches, white stockings, and high shoes; in 1839 the 1st Royals and 10th Foot (Lincolnshire Regiment) wore red breeches and stockings; and in 1842 many regiments wore uniform comprising purple, blue, or red breeches and white leggings or gaiters. This dress occurs frequently in the pictures by Hogarth. In 1793 light green pantaloons and Hessian boots were worn by at least one corps.

Asparagus, just now furnishing wonderful cheap and abundant "war food," seems to be one of our oldest culinary vegetables because the name can be traced back to classical antiquity (says a correspondent). But the term was applied by the Romans, not to our seaside lily, but to some succulent young shoots that grew on mountains. It has found favour with British epicures for more than two centuries, and was apparently made fashionable by William III., who taught Dean Swift the "Dutch way" of eating it. Asparagus is one of our native plants, growing wild on the seashore in some few spots of East Anglia, Cornwall, Wales, and Ireland, but specimens on the Lancashire coast are believed to have escaped from cultivation. It has been exterminated from Asparagus Island, near Kynance Cove, but flourishes in a tantalizing way on neighbouring cliffs. The wild plant is much smaller but of finer flavour than the garden variety, and possesses powerful diuretic qualities derived from an alkaloid principle called "asparagin."

The world is poorer for the death of Sir George Birdwood, the wonderful octogenarian who knew as much as at least ten ordinary men and preserved a remarkably dancing mind up to the last. Sir George was certainly more "alive" at 80 than a great many people are at 35, and there was scarcely a subject upon which he was not prepared to talk with knowledge, vivacity, and illumination. His intimate friends were aware, of course, that he slept sometimes; but he was always up at four o'clock in the morning, and if he answered the door to you at ten o'clock, a thoroughly welcoming figure in a black skull cap, with twinkling eyes, he was still as completely wide awake as if he had not already done a day's work at his writing before you came to make your early call.

Sir George Birdwood had no sympathy with those superior persons who shudder at the thought of dwelling in a London suburb. Three years ago he wrote: "I have found the environs of this the greatest, the noblest, the most inspiring city of the world, where-soever I have dwelt in them, at Norwood and Acton and Ealing, full of active and wholesome life, municipal and social, intellectual, philanthropic, and religious."

God is in his heaven,
All's right with the world,
was said, not playfully, but in philosophic good earnest by one who always faced the facts of human life unflinchingly, and his saying is particularly true of suburban London, which like London City throughout its length and breadth, was never nearer heaven than in this year.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 25, 1892.)

The Dollar.

August 18.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9½.

A Police Matter.

August 19.—Under the agreements of the Hongkong police, part of their pay is stopped when they are in hospital, from any cause whatever. Thus a man might be badly mangled in arresting criminals, and would have to pay for the conscientious efforts. No wonder they never try!

Economy!

August 19.—An instance of the ingenuity displayed by contractors and their kind in getting the Government to spend money unnecessarily was furnished recently in the changing of the big fire bell at the fire station in Queen's Road. The old bell was found to have cracked, and had to be replaced. In the meantime, the bell from the City Clock tower, of exactly similar size, was taken down, and fixed up in the watch tower at the fire station, no small trouble and expense being involved. When the new bell was ready, instead of being taken to the vacant clock tower, it was put up in the watch tower, and the original clock bell was taken back, so that just twice as much work was done as there ought to have been. Either bell would have been equally satisfactory in either tower; but in spite of all Sir William Robinson's economical professions, the motto of the Hongkong Government remains—never spend sixpence where a shilling will do.

The Shipping Outlook.

August 20.—There are a few people who told that the bad condition of the coast freight market is sufficient to deter capital from investing in China coasters for a decade at least. They belong to a silly weak-minded class that believes a drop of rain indicates a deluge and a mild attack of indigestion a sign of approaching death. Poor things! They are bilious, and their spleen is sadly out of order.

The Catharine Apar.

August 23.—The Apar liner Catharine Apar, Captain Ollant, which arrived here on her maiden voyage on Sunday morning, covered the distance between Singapore and this port in 4 days and 16 hours—quite a record passage which speaks volumes for the builders of her hull and engines (Messrs. D. and W. Henderson & Co.) and the skillful navigation of her commander.

The Salvatistas.

August 23.—"Gird your loins, buckle on your armour, and brighten your steel, ye wayward youths, ye Church abhorers, for the day has at last arrived when a terrific onslaught from a squad of General Booth's Gladiators may be expected at almost any moment. The scouts of the advancing host are in our midst. They (that is Mrs. Ohmooloo, Miss Bryne and Miss Peering) arrived here this morning in the Melbourne and are believed to be under cover in the Western district of the Colony. They were seen walking in that direction this morning dressed in the khaki uniform something like 'Our Very Own' wear, and were 'taking stock' of everything en route. A Telegraph reporter, who came upon them suddenly when turning a corner, turned on his heel and made tracks down a steep incline at such a speed that bystanders thought he must be mad, but he wasn't; he was in a hurry to report the positions of the scouts at the earliest possible moment. He will attend all their (mass?) meetings and 'knee-drills' (with the Guss in tow) and will, it is vaguely rumoured, become the sole agent in the Far East for the sale of the Salvation Army's organ, the War Cry, unless our Office Goat, who has been absent since Saturday's Athletic Tournament on a jaunt-bore down West, cuts him clean out of the swim.

The Hongkong Hotel.

August 25.—The Hongkong Hotel extension is now visible to the naked eye in all its beauty, stripped of the huge scaffolding that has concealed its growth, and now stands forth as the biggest and finest building in the East. It will be opened in about six weeks.

GERMANS CURSE THE KAISER.

Story of an Australian Charge.

In the course of a letter to a friend, an Australian soldier writes as follows from a London Hospital:—"It is rather monotonous waiting in a trench, but exciting when the shells start to fall around like hail. We were in the trench two days when word came that we had to capture the enemy's trench that night. We had to start at midnight. It was a wonderful sight. Our artillery started to put up a barrage at two minutes to 12 (everything is worked to the second), and just before it lifted we started. The whole battalion to a man leaped out of the trench, and the noise of the guns made it impossible to hear the man next you speak. I was knocked over once, and scarcely remember anything until I fell into Fritz's trench, safe and sound. I was greeted by three Germans, who emerged from a dugout, with their hands up, and pleaded, 'Meroy, comrade.' We captured one officer and sixty men, and they all seemed rather pleased at being taken prisoners. Some of them have learnt to say, '—the Kaiser, and it is amusing to hear them say it. At 5 o'clock they counter-attacked, but we managed to keep them out, although we were cut up a good deal. The worst time is on guard at night, as your nerves get a bit jumpy, and you imagine you can see the Germans coming back; sometimes you will find yourself firing at a mound of earth."

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for next Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board include:—

1. Letter from Government relative to the erection of one water closet at Golf Club House on Rural Building Lot No. 88, Deep Water Bay.

Letter from Government relative to the erection of two water closets in a new bungalow on Rural Building Lot No. 137, Pokfulam Road.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:—"What steps (if any) have been taken by the Government to carry out the recommendation made by the Board on the 12th December last that the area of Crown Land lying between Des Voeux and Connaught Roads opposite the Sailor's Home should be laid out as a depot for the storage and sorting of poultry at the earliest possible date, such recommendation having been made with a view to the abatement of the nuisance occasioned by such storage and sorting in Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets?"

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will move:—"That the Board recommends the Government to extend to the sea as soon as possible the sewers draining the central portions of the Peak into the Western Aberdeen Valley below 'the Falls'."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU." From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all bills of lading for cargo to be counter-signed, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 19th August, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 24th August, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 28th August, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 7th September, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent, Hongkong 18th August 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LIMITED.

Proposed Call of \$1.50 (Dollar One and Fifty Cents) per share

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty first Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2 Lower Albert Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 24th day of October, 1917, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the following resolution (as well as other business of which notice will be given in due course) will be proposed as an ordinary resolution:—

"That pursuant to Article 21 (12) of the Company's Articles of Association: a Call of \$1.50 (Dollar One and Fifty Cents) per share be and the same is hereby made on the shareholders on the Sixth day of October, 1917, and that such call be made payable on or before the Tenth day of November, 1917 to the Company's Bankers in Hongkong (The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) and that the dividend of \$1 (Dollars Two) per share sanctioned by the Company in General Meeting on the Sixth day of October, 1917 may, should any shareholder so desire, to the extent of \$1.50 (Dollar One and Fifty Cents) be set off against such call."

"That the Secretary of the Company be and is hereby authorised to endorse and sign on the Share Certificates of shareholders who have satisfied such call on them a certificate to the effect that the shares referred to in such certificate are fully paid up."

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the Fifth day of October to SUNDAY the Twenty first day of October, 1917, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

Dated this Seventeenth day of August, 1917.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED: A complete set of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. Reply stating price, what edition and condition. Box 1310 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"s JACOB"

having arrived from the above port Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 25th August 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 24th August, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N. Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

LA INSULAR CIGARS

THE OLDEST CIGAR FACTORY IN MANILA

Best Quality Leaf. Best Workmanship.



Finest Aroma. Lightest Colours.

Obtainable from all Cigar Merchants, DISTRIBUTORS FOR SOUTH CHINA: H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1-) per share for account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

Established 1835.

Incorporated in Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1917 at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution viz:—

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

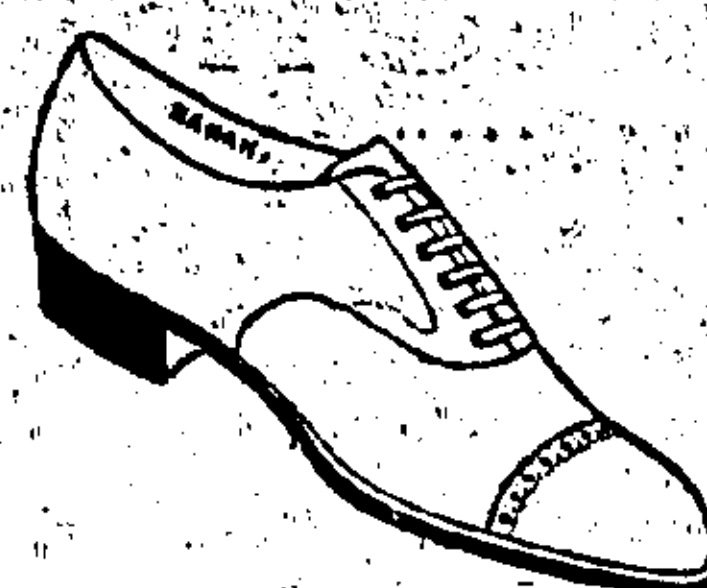
A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.

Dated this 18th day of August 1917.

C. H. P. HAY,

per. pro. General Manager.

HANAN SHOES.



Quality and fit are the prime reasons for their world-wide popularity.

STOCKED IN BLACK, TAN and WHITE.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

10, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 25.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

WEAR

"AERTEX CELLULAR"

AND

KEEP COOL.

WE STOCK IT IN

SHIRTS IN TWO WEIGHTS:

LIGHT AND MEDIUM.

UNDERWEAR IN SHAPES THAT

BUTTON ALL DOWN, ATHLETIC STYLE TO SLIP OVER HEAD, AND THE

POPULAR SHAPE IN

COMFORTABLE, WELL FITTING GARMENTS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS (POPULAR QUARTETTES)

- 2547 {A Ragtime Dream. Hello, Bill.
- 2522 {I'm Coming Back to Dixie. Lucky Boy.
- 2248 {That Mellow Melody. Way Back Home.
- 2265 {Ole Joe. Way Down in Georgia.
- 2452 {Annie Laurie. Meet Me by Moonlight Alone.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

D.C.L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.

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SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Venezuela Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

J. F. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department.
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Sado Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 12,500	SATUR. 25th Aug. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shal, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED. 12th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	SUN. 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	SATUR. 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa T. 21,000	SATUR. 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	SATUR. 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa T. 8,000	MONDAY, 20th Aug.
Kobe	Asahi Maru Capt. Kosaka T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Aug.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

1 Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	3th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
YERU MARU	25,000	25th Oct.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIVO MARU	17,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. "Tjikembang" 21st August.

ALL STEAMERS Fitted WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

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SHANGHAI	Shantung	23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	25th Aug. at d'light.

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Tijlbodas		22nd Sept.	30th Sept.	Kobe

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HAIPHONG	Lotsang	Sun. 19th Aug. at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Wed. 22nd Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed. 22nd Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 25th Aug. at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

United States War Risk Insurance.

Washington mail advices report that Mr. Adamson, chairman of the Home Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, has filed the report of the committee on the bill to amend the War Risk Insurance Act. The committee recommended that the bill be passed by the House at the earliest practical moment. As a part of the report, Mr. Adamson included a communication signed by Mr. W. N. Davis and Mr. Hendon Chubb, of the Advisory Board on War Risk Insurance. This communication stated: "The purpose of this bill is to create an insurance, the premium to be carried by the shipowner, protecting the masters, officers, and crews of American vessels engaged in sailing through dangerous waters against loss of life or personal injury caused by the risks of war, and to give them compensation should they be detained as prisoners by the enemy, to assist in the prosecution of the war by providing the fullest facilities for insurance against risk of war for vessels and their cargoes destined to countries at war with Germany, to supplement the existing insurance market, stabilize rates, and, as a consequence, assist the foreign commerce of the United States." With these ends in view the bill, if enacted, would make it possible for the United States to enter into a reciprocal reinsurance arrangement with countries which are at war with Germany. Increased appropriations are sought by the bill which are deemed very necessary, and some other slight changes in the law are sought which in the light of experience and the increased scope of the bureau's operations are considered essential. Accompanying the report was a statement showing the enormous amount of business now being done by the bureau. Explaining the operations of the pooling or reinsurance provisions contained in the bill, the report gave the following example: Assuming that United States products to the value of 20,000,000 dollars were to be shipped to Italy, one-half by five American steamers, and one-half by five Italian steamers, under the existing arrangements our shippers would be "able to protect himself against war risk for the full amount of these shipments by Italian vessels with the Italian Government and for the full amount of the shipments by American vessels with the United States Bureau. Assuming that the maximum value on any one vessel, either Italian or American, was 2,000,000 dollars, the effect would be that the United States Government would be granting insurance for 10,000,000 dollars, covering on five different vessels at a maximum liability of 2,000,000 dollars each on one vessel, and the situation of the Italian Government would be exactly the same. With the power which this section would grant to the Secretary it is expected that an arrangement could be made whereby there would be a pooling of interests. In this way the United States Government would still assume an insurance liability for 10,000,000 dollars, but it would be divided between twenty units and the maximum amount for which they would ultimately be liable by one vessel would be 1,000,000 dollars, and the position of the Italian Government would be the same. Each would have reduced their maximum liability by any one vessel one-half. The arrangement would therefore be of mutual advantage. In response to the request of the committee as to some particulars of other Government plans for insuring of the masters, officers and crews, it was explained that it was understood that Great Britain has a similar scheme which is a part of the general workman's compensation law. This law antedates the war and applies only to the grades on shipboard receiving the lower remuneration. This insurance is paid for by the shipowners. It provides for a lump sum in case of death, this sum representing an amount equal to the last three years' earnings, but not less than £150, nor more than £300. This compares with the plan provided in this bill, where the amount of compensation in the event of death is fixed at one year's earnings with a minimum of 1,500 dollars and a maximum of 5,000 dollars, being in effect 1,500 dollars indemnity for loss of life or for total disability for majority of the crew, as the majority of the crew's annual earnings are less than 1,500 dollars a year and a year's earnings for those whose earnings are in excess of this 1,500 dollars a year.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald pressed the Government to reconsider its attitude towards the Stockholm Conference. He argued that M. Kerensky favoured it.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, denied the truth of the insinuation that Mr. Kerensky's telegram stating the Provisional Government's attitude towards Stockholm was the result of a fishing message sent by the British. M. Kerensky's wire was entirely spontaneous. Its real importance was that Britain had believed the Russian Government itself was intimating the Stockholm Conference. He believed that was true until the time of the change of Government; but the present Government expressly disassociated itself from direct responsibility. M. Kerensky pointed out that the Coalition Government could not be bound by the decisions of a Conference in which but one party was represented.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 16.

A wireless Russian official message states: The Romanians for strategic reasons withdrew to Soveja taking up a new line. They repulsed attacks in the Sighitza Valley. The Germans renewed the offensive in the direction of Focani and the Russians and Romanians retired to the north-east. The Turks together with several thousand Kurds took the offensive on Tuesday in the direction of Kharpout but were repulsed everywhere with the exception of in the region of Mount Salbuzdag.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

Petrograd, Aug. 16.

An enemy mine has destroyed a torpedo boat in the Aland Archipelago.

GOLF.

American Comment on the Game in the Tropics.

When a golfing enthusiast journeys to a perfectly appointed clubhouse, annexes a trained caddy, and makes a round over links that are "tried and true," he seldom thinks of anyone playing the game under different conditions, says the New York Evening Post. Yet it stands to reason that golf must be played under adverse circumstances in many countries on this mortal coil, and they say it is only when a devotee has seen the game in strange lands under queer conditions that he can really appreciate his home links.

Years ago, before golf had travelled far beyond Great Britain, skilled golfers had to possess their souls in patience until the exigencies of the work upon which they were employed enabled them to return. In a few distant spots it was possible to get a game, and naval officers when taking a run ashore at some Eastern possession would hastily mark out temporary links and make the best of things. But only during the past two decades has golf become general in unlikely places. During the early nineties expatriate golfers contemplated overcoming the difficulties presented by unpromising ground; to-day links—of sorts—exist where it was once believed impossible to make them.

In India golf has long flourished. The Bombay course, where, owing to the public recreation ground being used for the purpose, canvas screens (which are erected and removed as required) take the place of bunkers, has existed for many a year, and the

Calcutta links are the pride of Bengal. Indeed, the Calcutta Golf Club, with its model greens, admirably kept fairway, not too much rough, and well appointed clubhouse, is a most prosperous institution. But if Calcutta holds the premier position, a number of "up country" clubs run it close. At Poonah, for instance, a rocky expanse was turned into an excellent course by dynamiting the rocks into smithereens, clearing away other obstructions, and laying down earth. A number of links which exist elsewhere have been prepared in a similar manner. In some places masses of rock are converted into inclines by means of endless cartloads of earth, and in several instances not-to-be-depicted enthusiasts have sown the ground with grass-seed to avoid the nuisance caused by the dust.

Huge trees have also had to be uprooted, and when the dried-up bed of a river has intervened, coolies have laboriously filled the part which interfered with the drive by emptying countless buckets of earth into it. Natural hazards abound, most of them being dropwater courses, small ponds, "buffals," which are difficult varying in width from six to twenty feet, and clumps of mango trees. Other obstacles are furnished by droves of unruly buffaloes, passing country carts, and straggling flocks of goats. The St. Andrews rules are, however, augmented by countless local rules, thus making things less difficult for the player.

Although the "cold weather" of the East is generally pleasant during the rest of the year one golfs in an atmosphere resembling a Turkish bath. Long before reaching the first hole the player is steaming, and by the time the full round has been completed he is ready to drop with exhaustion. At Colombo,

for example, the moist steamy heat which prevails for the greater part of the twelve months speedily with the most energetic golfer to a limp rag, while the mugginess of Singapore, in the tropical Malay States, is even worse. At Sourabaya, in Java, where the enthusiasts play on a discarded oil-field, the sultriness is truly appalling, while at Sarawak, Borneo, the awful mugginess, coupled with the extreme roughness of the ground, positively makes a tramp around the course a penance. Nor is it possible to successfully fight the heat even if one's garments are restricted to the thinnest possible, the atmosphere weights the player, finally reducing him to a wreck.

Golf is played under much the same atmospheric conditions in Burma, half the golfer's time being taken up in wiping the streams of perspiration from his face and neck. The Sierra Leone climate is equally unpleasant, while the course, which during the summer rains becomes a huge swamp, is by no means agreeable to play on. Fortunately it dries quickly, the water disappearing after the fierces sun has shone on it for a few hours.

The game flourishes in Africa, from the shores of the sparkling Mediterranean to Capetown, and from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. But not without difficulties, for in the north the Nile, overflowing its banks, places several courses under water during the summer months, play being impossible until the destructive river resumes its normal dimensions. In other places the strong grass interferes with good lies, and as the toes and greens are of sand, there is a chance of the ball bounding far when it judders. The Egyptian courses are, however, satisfactory, and in the winter months it is possible to play on them without experiencing discomfort. During the summer, however, the heat is most unpleasant, while the flies and the dust make it possible to believe in the ten plagues of Egypt.

Elsewhere in Africa clubs sometimes suffer from lack of members, and if a player taking the law into his own hands, chastises a woolly-headed native caddy, the chances are that the links will be severely boycotted by the aborigines, the golfers being left to carry their clubs under a sweltering, blinding, pitiless sun. Nor in India, Ceylon, Burma, and Straits Settlements is it advisable to do more than gently admonish an erring coloured caddy. Should intense exasperation, brought on by the stifling atmosphere, the difficulties of the ground, the aggravating behavior of the native passers-by, who make a special point of getting in the way, result in the angry exile applying the business end of a club, there is certain to be trouble. In lonely parts of Assam the keen golfer is sometimes reduced to teaching one of his native servants how to play the game rather than run the risk of growing rusty. Neither the Assamese nor the Chinese races take kindly to golf, which in their hearts they consider a childish recreation and quite unworthy of a grown man's attention.

Golf balls are lost in large numbers—to be found directly after the player's back is turned—wherever native caddies are employed, be it India, Ceylon, Egypt, the Malay Peninsula, South Africa, or China. The moment the game is over, the sharp-eyed caddy having marked the spot where he has hidden the ball, visits the local receivers of stolen property and ascertains which of the rascals will pay the highest price. Balls being more or less scarce, the infuriated golfer is forced to buy back his own property or go without a game. Nor is it easy to bring the offenders to task, for even the mildest punishment is liable to result in the boys deserting in a body. The native caddy-master also gives trouble, and if deeply affronted, his revenge may take the shape of damaged greens and enlarged holes.

"THE COURT CARDS."

Mr. Warwick's Party to Visit Hongkong.

Yet another theatrical attraction is promised Hongkong in the near future, for advices received by Messrs. Montrose and Company indicate that Mr. Edgar Warwick, the "Joker" of the "Court Cards," is bringing a company of talented entertainers to the Colony from Australia quite early in November. The theatre-going public will recall that the "Court Cards" made a tremendous hit here some couple of years ago, and no doubt the party which Mr. Warwick is now heading will prove an equally great attraction. At the moment we have not the full details of the composition of the party, but we know that it includes Mr. Burman, a very fine baritone who has sung before H. M. the King and who is one of the most artistic singers who has ever come East.

Mr. Warwick writes from Australia, and states that he has been in military camp for three months in New Zealand, having been passed out just within a few days of getting his commission. He says: "My rotten old left arm broke down under the work. It has been keeping me out all the time, but I got through on a fluke. I can see now that the doctors were right all along and that I was foolish to persevere. Anyway, I am glad that I have had the experience. It hasn't done me any harm, and I feel that I have done my best. I can't do more."

Fuller details of the visit to Hongkong will be announced later. We are sure that Mr. Warwick will receive a hearty welcome on his return to the Colony.

A Gambling Raid. Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, eight Chinese were charged with gambling at a house, 40, Graham Street. Inspector Brown, who was in charge of the case, said that the Police raided the premises about 10 o'clock last night, and there was a big scramble for the safety. The eight defendants were all caught, but several men escaped, one man jumping through the window and being killed. The defendants, who denied the offence, were fined \$5 each.

after the player's back is turned—wherever native caddies are employed, be it India, Ceylon, Egypt, the Malay Peninsula, South Africa, or China. The moment the game is over, the sharp-eyed caddy having marked the spot where he has hidden the ball, visits the local receivers of stolen property and ascertains which of the rascals will pay the highest price. Balls being more or less scarce, the infuriated golfer is forced to buy back his own property or go without a game. Nor is it easy to bring the offenders to task, for even the mildest punishment is liable to result in the boys deserting in a body. The native caddy-master also gives trouble, and if deeply affronted, his revenge may take the shape of damaged greens and enlarged holes.

THE KRONSTADT REPUBLIC.

British Officer's Russian Speech.

There is no poking fun at the attainments of British officers nowadays. At a meeting of soldiers connected with the Kronstadt Republic, a new note was struck by Major Thornhill, who, seeing the audience consisted mostly of soldiers, talked to them precisely as he doubtless learned, when a subaltern, to address raw recruits, into whose heads something had to be got. In correct Russian, but with a strong British accent, which inspired the perfect confidence of his audience, Major Thornhill told in simple, short sentences his experiences in speaking in turn to all the regiments of the Petrograd garrison since the revolution and to innumerable regiments over practically the whole Russian front. A mutmur of approving comment followed among the listening soldiery throughout the speech, and every point went home, often in ways probably quite unsuspected by the speaker. Here are examples:

"I was told many times that England began this war. I replied, 'Whoever says that lies.' (Hurrah! Bravo!) I was asked what about the Biers? I replied, 'To-day the Boers are fighting alongside us.' I was asked what about the Colonies? Well, African troops and the Biers under our flag have occupied some; Irishmen have taken others. The population in these German Colonies are natives, and when the war is over we will ask them if they want to go back to Germany. If any do I am sure they are welcome. You see, they know the German and don't love him as some of our friends at the front seem to do. England has been asked often enough to save the natives from German despots. You know what they are doing with your own people in the occupied Russian territory. Everyone, man, woman, girl, or boy, has to work from four in the morning till eight in the evening. (General rumble of soldiers' comments here, an expression particularly catching the ear: 'Fine eight hours' day they'll get with the Germans.') Yes, and those who can't work are put in prison and flogged. The Germans allow everyone to be bribed; even women and girls, provided they are given not more than twenty strokes on any one day. I was often asked, is your country really free? I was told that Russia is the only free country in the world. Well, I replied, each might think what he liked, but to my mind Russia was no free country when unoffending officers were thrust into prison and fed on bread and water every other day without trial."

This reference to the Kronstadt "Republic's" proceedings, where several hundred wretched officers still languish under the regime of freedom, produced a startling effect. The soldiers cheered the effective hit.

DR. MORRISON'S LIBRARY

Sold to a Japanese Baron.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Political Adviser to the Chinese Government, has sold his Asiatic library to Baron Iwasaki, a Japanese millionaire, for £35,000. The contract was signed on Wednesday after a lengthy negotiation, says the Peking Daily News of August 10. The famous collection of books, dealing with China in almost every language, living or dead, in the world, will be transferred from Peking to Tokyo within six weeks.

The library will continue to bear the name of Dr. Morrison. It will remain intact, and, as in the past, will be open to serious students in Japan. These are some of the provisions in the contract signed by Dr. Morrison and Baron Iwasaki.

A marvellous collection of books on China is now lost to this country, which has millions of dollars for squeeze, and not a cent for foreign books. Dr. Morrison's library contains wonderful records of Chinese history such as nowhere else can be found, and which ought to be in the Government Library but they are not. It is worse than useless to cry over spilt milk, but before the removal of the famous collection of books from our midst, let us take a final glance at it.

The fact that the purchase price was £35,000 for the library attests its great value. The collection has been housed in a special fire-proof building. It numbers 20,000 volumes. Some of the works extend to a large number of volumes, particularly in the case of valuable transactions, reports, reviews and periodicals. Then there is an extensive assemblage of pamphlets, and a remarkable collection of articles cut from reports and periodicals. Some 68 volumes of United States Reports on Foreign Relations have been cut up for their contents relating to China. Cuttings from "The Illustrated London News" from 1842 to 1888 and from "Cornhill" from the first number published in 1850 are also preserved. Therefore the library, in reality, contains more than 20,000 volumes.

All of Dr. Morrison's books are in good condition. Peking is one of the best places in the world to keep books, but in Japan in the damp season books go mouldy and have to be carefully looked after. A Chinese official commenting upon the sale of the library to Baron Iwasaki, remarked: "Better keep these books here."

When Dr. Morrison was Times correspondent, he spent something like \$4,000 a year on making purchases for his library. His principle is to buy any book that is necessary to his library regardless of the cost and as an adviser to the Government, he has been able to lay out a still larger part of his income for purchasing books. A quarter of a century ago, before he had come to this country, Dr. Morrison began collecting books about China. Most of his books had to be imported from Europe and America, and seldom any book was long in groups of friends.

HONGKONG FINANCES.

Treasury Statement for May.

The Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of May, 1917:—

Revenue and Expenditure.
Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 30th April, 1917, \$2,173,243.85
Revenue from 1st to 31st May, 1917... 1,162,621.02
3,335,864.87

Expenditure from 1st to 31st May, 1917... 897,411.25
Balance... \$2,438,453.62

LIABILITIES.

Deposits not Available... \$ 888,633.18
Crown Agents' Drafts... 421,736.24
Postal Agencies... 19,371.30
Total Liabilities, 1,329,740.72
Balance... 2,438,453.62
Total... \$3,768,194.34

ASSETS.

Subsidiary Coins, \$1,178,011.17
Advances... 289,646.40
Imprest... 35,998.85
House Service Account... 2,944.54
Crown Agents' Deposits Account, 782,093.24
Unallocated Stores, (P.W.D.)... 289,265.79
Unallocated Stores, (Railway)... 113,051.31
Coal Account... 87,240.47
Investment Account, 199,016.96
Balance, Bank... 795,719.69
Crown Agents' Current Account, 14,137.33
Exchange... 10,578.75
Total... \$3,768,194.34

Among some of Dr. Morrison's collections are the Roman Catholic Literature, a complete collection of British Bluebooks about China, works of Chinese fiction, and a set of the "Canton Register," the first newspaper published in English in China. The first issue of the paper was printed in 1827 and consisted of four quarto pages. There are more than four hundred dictionaries in his library. It is said that there are thirteen as many volumes in English as in French and more than four times as many in English as in German. There are many books in Latin, Dutch, Italian, Russian, Portuguese and Spanish languages.

The Editor of The New East remarks that the collection is not only a library, but also an art gallery, for there is a somewhat surprising collection of plates of scenes in China and of portraits of celebrities, Chinese and foreign. Not the least interesting of the portraits is a complete set of "Vanity Fair" caricatures of people associated with China. The library is also well off in relation to Marco Polo. There is the first Latin edition of 1286 and the first Italian of 1496. Indeed, there are fifteen editions bearing dates before 1600.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1917.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT WESTERN BATTLE.

French Repulse Violent German Attacks.

London, August 17.

A French communique says:—In Belgium the enemy attack on our new positions on both sides of the Stienbeck completely failed. The enemy last night, after an intense bombardment, vigorously attacked on a two kilometre front, between Vauclerc Hill and the California Plateau, inclusive. He was repulsed by artillery and rifle fire and did not succeed in reaching our lines anywhere. Violent and repeated attacks on the positions we recently won east of Cerny were also sanguinarily defeated. It is confirmed that the German losses in the operations from August 13 to August 15 in the region of the Plateaux, and at Craonne particularly, were very heavy.

After a short bombardment the Germans last night violently attacked between Caurieres Wood and Basouvaux on the right bank of the Meuse. Our immediate counter-attack and the accuracy of our fire repulsed almost everywhere the enemy, who had gained a footing in some of the advanced elements of our first line. Our aeroplanes actively participated in the operations. In Belgium there were many fights with enemy aeroplanes, two of which were brought down and two forced to land in their own lines. We also, flying most low, successfully bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops, trains and aerodromes.

A Description of the Flanders Battle.

London, August 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, describing the battle in Flanders, says:—Counter-attacks in dense masses, which are still the favourite tactics of the German High Command, have been terribly costly, even when successful. The price our gunners exacted before the enemy was allowed to retake some high ground yesterday was such that the prisoners admit that every bout of this kind of fighting must weaken the power of resistance of the whole German army in the West. I refer to this somewhat obvious point because it affords an answer to the Hun's stereotyped boast that we have failed to break through their iron wall. It really does not matter whether we succeed in destroying the military power of Germany where we now stand or miles further forward.

Langemark is a pile of rubble and consists mainly of water pools, mud beds, islands, gagged masonry and tree stumps. Even roads have vanished. The enemy here used an amazing quantity of concrete roofs for cellars, often ten feet thick. A feature of the recent fighting is the greater part the rifle is playing in attacks. On the part of the Germans there has been a lavish use of smoke barrages with the idea of baffling the gunners. These have sometimes resulted in our men losing touch with each other and also in reports of casualties that had not occurred. In one case a private, leading a little bunch of men, met an officer of another battalion and asked him to take over the command. The officer replied that he had other work to do and bade the private carry on. It is the ready initiative of our men which stands them in good stead amid the turmoil of battle. Experience shows that the German method of training stultifies this quality. The weather continues fine. Judging by the thunder of the guns and the activity of the airmen, the battle continues to rage. Down around Lens the Canadians followed up Wednesday's fine success and are still closer to the smoking town.

A Significant and Hopeful Fact.

London, August 17.

A special leading article in the Times on the latest pushes says that the operations are steadily developing. Evidently the offensive initiated at the end of July was part of larger plans. We have now reached the principal stage of the summer campaign in the west, the enemy being subjected to a pressure exceeding anything that has ever been known. Our advances are methodical and carefully defined beforehand. There is no expectation of attaining overwhelming results suddenly, and the fruits of the present battle are still to be gathered. The fall of Lens might bring extensive changes in that part of the line. Great issues hang in the balance at Lens and before Ypres, and, if the Anglo-French can register such definite advances when the Germans are only fighting on one front, it may be claimed that the character of the war is undergoing a perceptible and most hopeful change.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Record Price Since 1891.

London, August 18.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the price of forty-four pence is a record since December, 1891. The abnormal rise is largely due to the impossibility of executing buying orders in the depleted market. China exchanges are most firm and figures of transactions in Shanghai are much above the official figure, doubtless owing to the entry of China in the war and the possibility of a loan. Therefore, it is fairly plain that the great fresh advance in the price of silver is mainly attributable to this important new factor, although the substantial local demand and America must not be ignored. The intrinsic value of the rupee in India is at present 16.351 pence. The Indian silver holding has increased by twenty-seven lakhs and the gold holding by forty-four lakhs.

NEWS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, August 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Korniloff has arrived and has conferred at length with M. Kerensky. In an interview General Korniloff stated that energetic measures had resulted in a considerable strengthening of the moral and fighting capacity of the army. He hoped that the new measures he was submitting to the Government would result in a complete regeneration of the army. He stated that vast military operations were to be expected on the Rumanian and other fronts, especially on the northern front where combined land and sea action was possible. He expressed the opinion that a winter campaign was inevitable.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA.

An Attractive Programme.

The programme of the fourth Gymkhana Meeting, to be held at the Happy Valley on Saturday, September, 16, commencing 3.45 p.m., is as follows:—

1.—Five Furlong Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies in the Colony on 1st August, that have not won a race at Official Meetings, Off Days, or Gymkhana since January 1st, 1917. Ladies' Nomination and similar events are not considered as Races, winners of these events therefore being eligible unless otherwise disqualified. Entrance Fee \$5. First Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

2.—Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200. Distance—One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffin allowed 5 lb.

3.—Class Handicap: A Class: Three Quarter Mile Race.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

4.—Ladies' Nomination.—Bending Race in Heats. Each Competitor to be nominated by a Lady. Entrance Free. Prizes for successful Competitors and Souvenirs for Ladies nominating them presented by the Gymkhana Club. 1st Prize: value \$25. 2nd Prize: value \$20. 3rd Prize: value \$15. Three or more rows of bamboo poles will be placed on the course, and each Competitor will pass on the left of the first pole of the row assigned to him, on right of second, continuing alternately, rounding the last pole and returning in the same manner. Ponies must be kept at a canter, and any walking or trotting may be disqualified. Winner of Heat will be first past winning post leaving all poles standing or fewest down. China Ponies to be used. No Whips or Spurs allowed. As this is a test of horsemanship and handiness of ponies there is no restriction as to Weight, but each Rider must apply at the Weighing Room for a number cloth before the race.

5.—Class Handicap: B Class: Three Quarter Mile Race.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

6.—Distance Handicap: about Half a Mile.—For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting barred. Catch weights 160 lb. Poles will be placed on outside edge of course, and chalk lines marking the position of each pony according to the handicap (in yards) conceded. The race will be started by sounding a gong, and each rider must keep his pony behind the line assigned to him until the signal is given. Any rider whose pony is then over the line, or moving forward faster than a walk, must return and start again or be disqualified. Master may assist by holding ponies if desired. Entrance Fee \$3. 1st Prize: \$75. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$30.

7.—One and a Quarter Mile Handicap.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Entries for all events close to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Gymkhana Club, on Wednesday, September 5.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11 p.m. yesterday:— "Cyclone or typhoon, N.E. of Apurri, moving N.W. or N.N.W."

COMPANY MEETING.

The Steam Laundry Company,
Limited.

(VERBATIM)

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., was held at the office of Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., this morning. Mr. F. Maitland presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., and Mr. W. S. Brown (directors), and Messrs. M. S. Northcote, and A. D. Gee, (shareholders) with Mr. C. Bernard Brown, (secretary).

The Chairman:—Will the Secretary please read the notice?

The Secretary having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts have been in your hands for several days, and, with your permission, I will adopt the usual course and take them as read. Slow but sure progress has been made in the year under review, and, but for the enormous rise in the price of coal, our accounts would have shown a very good result indeed. Our turnover has increased and is now in excess of that immediately before the war, when we had reached our high-water mark as regards net profits. We have opened this year well, and, in view of the fact that our stores are in the balance sheet at a low value, and, further, that quite a considerable sum has been spent during the year in upkeep of machinery etc. charged to repairs account, your Directors decided that it was safe to increase the dividend to 7 per cent. and they trust that the following appropriation of the available profit of \$13,609.79 will meet with your approval:—

Pay a Dividend of 7 per cent ...	\$7,000.00
Write off Machinery...	2,231.17
Write off Buildings...	1,000.00
Write off Steam Launch	500.00
Carry forward to New Account ...	2,878.62
	\$13,609.79

I have again to express the Board's satisfaction at the good work done by our Manager, Mr. Gee, and our compradore. I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and to the appropriation of revenue as recommended.

Mr. Northcote:—I have much pleasure in seconding in adoption of the report and accounts, and, in doing so, wish to congratulate the board of Directors and the manager on the successful year's working.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. M. S. Northcote that the report and accounts as presented be adopted, but before putting the proposition to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any question shareholders may wish to ask. There being no questions, I will now ask you to vote on the proposition, as proposed and recorded, in the usual manner. Carried.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to propose that Mr. W. S. Brown be re-elected a director of the Company.

Mr. Gee:—I beg to second the re-election to the board of directors of Mr. W. S. Brown.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Northcote and seconded by Mr. Gee that Mr. W. S. Brown be re-elected to the board. All those in favour? Carried.

Mr. Brown:—I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. Percy H. Smith, as auditor of the Company at a remuneration of \$100.

Mr. Gee:—I beg to second the proposition that Mr. Percy H. Smith be re-elected auditor of the Company at a remuneration of \$100.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. W. S. Brown and seconded by Mr. Gee that Mr. Percy H. Smith, F.C.A., be re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$100. Those in favour? Carried. Thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance. Dividend warrants can be had on Monday on application.

GLASSES FOR THE TROOPS.

The Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, (Mr. E. B. Hallifax), informs in that two more pairs of binoculars have now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. They have been contributed by Mr. E. Ralphs, Hongkong Civil Service, and "Anonymous."

The total now stands as follows:—One Stand Telescope, 20 Hand Telescopes, 63 Binoculars and Donations of \$150.00.

A BIG LOAN FOR CHINA.

Will Get \$10,000,000 Soon.

The negotiations for a big loan with the Four Powers Banking Group are progressing satisfactorily, says the *Peking Daily News* of August 6. They commenced on the 25th of July when the Manager of the Peking Office of the Yokohama Specie Bank called upon Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, Minister of Finance, and explained the position of the Group and its wishes. (Since that date, many exchanges of views between the Banking Group and the Minister of Finance have taken place.

The principal terms of the loan have practically been settled, and negotiations regarding details are now going on. It is stated on good authority that the time for the conclusion of the loan is not far off.

On account of the financial stringency, the Government has requested an immediate advance of \$10,000,000. It now transpires that a meeting was held by the representatives of the International Banking Group on the 3rd instant to consider the request. Before the meeting adjourned, it was decided to accede to the Government's wishes.

The total amount of the loan is understood to be \$100,000,000, and part of its security is the surplus of the Salt Revenue which is growing month by month. As the Customs Administration has undertaken to appropriate \$100,000 a month for the payment of interest on the Reorganisation Loan, the Salt Administration will thus be able to release \$100,000 more every month.

"HOWLERS"

Among the gems of history answers on examination papers are the following:—

"The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with more than one wife is more willing to face death than if he had only one."

"Julius Caesar was murdered at the Circus Maximus."

"When the last French attack at Waterloo proved a failure, Napoleon turned very pale, and rode at full gallop to St. Helena."

Among "howlers" on general subjects were the following:—

"Ambiguity means telling the truth when you don't mean to."

"The flannelette peril means petticoat government."

"Much butter is imported from Denmark, because Danish cows have greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours."

Hair-cut Quarrel.

A quarrel as to the proper price to charge for a hair-cut landed a barber and a coolie who had been his customer, in the Police Court this morning, when the case was heard before Mr. A. Dyer Ball. Each man had a totally different story to tell, the coolie saying that the barber had charged him too much and he did not feel inclined to pay; the barber then set on him and hit him. The barber said that he had not charged the man too much; the coolie was very impudent and struck him. His Worship fined the barber \$5 and the coolie was discharged.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—11th Sunday after Trinity, 19th August, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: O.M. Lawes and King. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Benedictus: Turle. (2nd Evening) Hymns: 98 (215) 232. N.B.—Psalm 95 verses 1, 3 and 7 in unison. Psalm 96 verses 1, 2, 7, 7 and 10 in unison. Psalm 97 verses 1, 6, 9 and 12 in unison. God Save the King. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evening-song (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Fussell and Battishill. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Barnby (16th evening). Hymns: 208, 353, 12.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—XVth Sunday after Trinity, 19th Aug. 1917. Holy Communion and Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 19th Morning: XCV Old Melody. XCVI Lawes. XCVII King. Te Deum: Woodward Smart and Turle Jubilate: Goodson. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 537, 398, 567, 441. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 19th Evening: XCVIII Fussell. XCIX Battishill. C Battishill. CI Hayes. Magnificat: Turle in F. Nunc Dimittis: Barnby in E. Hymns: 385, 49, 397, 8 (appx). Vesper Hymn. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday 19th August, Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Hymns: 342, 520, 373, 11, 512. Evening service at 6 o'clock. Hymns: 379, 297, 291, 215, 10; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Pearce. Communion Service at the close of Evening Service.

Peak Church:—8.15 a.m. Holy Communion 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Preacher: the Bishop. St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher: Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.55.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly over the Visayas, and decreased elsewhere, considerably over Formosa and the adjacent China coast. The typhoon is situated between the Balintang and Bashee Channels, moving N.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 69.49 inches against an average of 6.55 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N. to W. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	Northerly gale.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 18, 1917.	

They've Met.

"I should like the English to meet Bavarians just once!"—The Kaiser. "Of these (Bavarians) a large number belong to Bavarian divisions, who have done heavy casualties in to-day's fighting."—Sir Douglas Haig.

FOR GOLFERS.

Vardon Talks on Bunkers.

Below we give the fifth of a series of articles which Harry Vardon has been contributing to the *New York Evening Post*.

People have often asked me what type of golf course I regard as the ideal, both as a test for the good player and a training ground for the beginner. There are various kinds that might be called excellent—some hilly and others comparatively flat, some beside the sea and others on the heaths and commons of hinterland—but, as a general principle, I would say that no course would be considered good unless it had hazards to be carried, from every tee (except, perhaps, at the holes of 500 yards or more) and well-guarded putting greens with the flag-pin situated nearer to the bunkers in front of the green than to those behind it.

The latter part of this expression of opinion calls for explanation. Unquestionably it is proper to have bunkers or some form of punishment at the back of the green so that an over-strong shot shall not escape lightly, but I am all for encouraging bold approach—this is, the hanging of the ball right up to the hole instead of the scuttling sort of shot which the player dispatches with no very definite idea about it except that he hopes it will pitch and run so far and no farther.

I would have the bunker behind the green about fifteen yards from the hole. Whatever may be the virtue of playing short through the green when your discretion gets the better of your valour and tells you that if you attempt a carry of the heroic order you will only finish in difficulty, there can be nothing good in playing to stop short of the hole when there is a chance of reaching it. The sage, "Never up, never in" deserves to apply as much to approaching as to putting. Yet on a course where the bunkers in the rear of the green are within seven or eight yards of the hole—as is not infrequently the case—an ultra-cautious kind of approaching in which the player tries for nothing more than to sneak over the hazard in front and stopshot. He is apprehensive all the while of the hazard behind.

That is not true golf. He should have the incentive to hit the ball up to the hole if there is a chance of reaching it, and when he has a little space behind (say, from twelve to eighteen yards) he will attempt it. In the fulness of time, he will learn more and more about the art of putting "stop" on the ball, and will not need so much space, but if you make him excessively cautious at the outset, he will never obtain the confidence that means much in golf, as in other things.

Why Every Tee Should have its Hazard.

My reason for suggesting that there ought to be a hazard calling for a carry from nearly every tee is that I think that nobody will ever develop real skill at the game unless he acquires the gift of getting the ball well into the air instead of making it fly low and run. The boom in American golf synchronised with the period when the cross-bunker was under a cloud. For some reason which I and the majority of British professionals have never been able to understand, two or three prominent amateurs suddenly decided that a hazard stretching across the course was an out-of-date, unfair institution. Their idea was, I think, that it all depended on the direction of the wind as to whether the moderate player would get into it from his best shot or carry it.

Whatever their line of reasoning, they moved heaven and earth to discredit it, and to a large extent they succeeded. The belief that the cross-bunker had been found out as a wicked imposition spread to America, and it figured in the architecture of very few courses that were then being constructed in the United States. That, doubtless, is why the majority of American courses strike one as being under-bunkered, and why the prevalent shot in the United States is that which has a low trajectory and a long run—the shot which is more perilous than any other in the game.

The cross-bunker can now claim to have broken down the wall of prejudice which was consolidated against it, its right to be regarded as a worthy feature of the golf-course has been freely admitted during the last few years, and I hope, for the sake of the standard of play, that it will be appreciated in America. The person who endeavours studiously to make his tee fly low (he is sure to try it when there is nothing to stop him, because such drives go a little farther than those which are hit up in a plain, straightforward manner) never learns to execute his iron shots properly.

Bad Effect of Flat, Running Tee Shot.

In its fundamental principles, the golfer's swing is the same for all strokes. Its length varies from fullness to shortness, according to the distance that has to be covered, and the disposition and movement of his feet are governed by the same consideration. But, while he stands in a much more stable way for the mashie shot than for the drive (the feet planted firmly on the ground all the while, instead of that rise on to the inside of the left foot, which is necessary to accommodate a full swing), his actual method of wielding the club does not vary in a manner of which he is conscious. By that very token it is certain that, if he plays the flat, running tee shot, he will produce the same effect in his iron shots and little pitches, as often as not, will run to perdition.

This is the fault which can be cured by the architecture of golf-courses and the introduction of the cross bunker. It is very encouraging to receive, sometimes from unexpected quarters, a tribute to the quality of the shot that flies boldly into the air, instead of stealing low over the ground and scuttling along the turf at its fall. I remember an engaging conversation, after taking part in a match at Houston, Tex., during my last tour in the United States.

On the railway station in the evening a workman came up to me with the introduction: "You're Vardon, the golfer aren't you?" The platform was crowded, and, as paper which the people there were reading contained columns about our tour, I thought the simpler way to avoid a fuss would be to say, "No," which I did.

"Oh, yes, you are," he declared, emphatically. "As a matter of fact, I watched you play, and I know you, though you've changed out of your short trousers." He was referring to the knickerbockers which I had worn on the links. "Well, all I can say is you were very unlucky to be beaten by the record for the course." I had won the match easily, but had taken seventy strokes—one more than a long-standing record for the green. "Real hard luck it was, because you hit the ball up in the air every time. I figure that the fellow that beat you had a fluke—and a lot of flukes. One of my friends tells me that he was knocking the ball along the ground all the while."

It was stimulating to have this praise of the unsophisticated, high flying shot, although I have often wished that my friend had understood that, having won the match, I was not really beaten because somebody had gone round in a stroke less a year or two, previously. However, he was determined to be sympathetic, and as he seemed to know the right sort of shot when he saw it, I could only feel grateful for having met him.

When a Golfer is Nonplussed.

There is a manner of playing which will do very well in one set of circumstances, but which will fail in almost any other. I remember once being on a visit to the private course of an English duke and engaging in nine rounds with a professional who, during recent years, has greatly distinguished himself on occasions when neither wind nor hazards called for special consideration. One of the holes—guarded by a river and a large bunker in front and commanding straightness by virtue of big chestnut trees on either side—called for a carry of fully one hundred and ninety yards. My friend and rival, having been trained on a course where cross-hazards were unknown, did not once reach the green with his drive. He could not carry far enough. As an indication of the

value of the right kind of practice, it may be remarked that I reached the green with eight of the nine tee-shots.

What has become all too obvious is that, in the absence of cross-hazards on the course, there is encouraged a manner of playing which is largely a matter of subtleties. The golfer is easily led into practicing the insidious, long, low, far-running drive. Then, when he has to hit a ball boldly into the air in order to get over an obstacle, he is nonplussed. He simply cannot do it.

It is by the ability to play this latter shot that the possibilities of the promising golfer are to be estimated. And unless he has hazards to carry from the tee, you cannot expect him to develop the methods which are of even greater importance in shorter shots than where the drives are concerned.

The Ideal Bunker.

My personal fancy is for the diagonal bunker. It is quite true that if you have a hazard stretching across the course at right angles to the line of play, a heavy head wind may result in a really good shot being just trapped. If you have the bunker so close to the tee as to preclude any such iniquity as this, it is calculated to be fairly easy to carry under normal circumstances, although I submit that it is still a good point that there should be something to induce you to make the ball rise and to punish a half-stopped shot, which, in the absence of obstacles, will sometimes run almost as far on hard ground as a well-hit drive will carry.

But the ideal is the oblique bunker. The shot driver will try to get over the part that is nearest to him; the gripper will go for the farther end of it. Or, at any rate, he will be called upon to use his judgment to "bite off as much as he can chew." To incite him to do this, the bunkers guarding the left and right of the green must be so arranged that the tee shot which carries the motor end of the first hazard will leave the play in a direct line for the pin, whereas the more modest drive which is aimed over the nearer part of the hazard involves the executant in approaching from an angle with possibly some of the putting-green wing-bunkers to take into consideration.

This principle of construction is admirably exemplified on the Prince's course, at Sandwich, England, which is the nearest link I have ever seen. Where, however, the scheme of the diagonal hazard cannot be put into operation, I would still see to it that the cross-bunker exercised its influence on the player's game. No person will ever learn to be a good golfer unless he practices the art of carrying a distant obstacle. To do this, I would recommend the novice to start practicing his driving at a distance from the hazard which he knows he can carry (say, 120 yards), and as he gains confidence, steadily go back farther and farther until at length he can accomplish the carry which is wanted for successful golf—a matter of 180 or 190 yards. It will pay him to realise that he is trying to do something besides cover ground.

(Next Saturday a further article will appear, in which Vardon tells of the advantages and disadvantages of playing with the different standard weight balls, and in discussing clubs, declares that the most common error is for golfers to have their shafts an inch or two too long.)

A New Club For Officers.

The Queen Mary Y.M.C.A. club for officers in Easton-square, with accommodation for 80 guests, was opened recently by Princess Patricia of Connaught. Here, said General Sir Francis Lloyd, speaking at the opening ceremony, an officer can get bed, breakfast, bath, and attendance for 6s., and can have meals a la carte and the use of the club without engaging a room. Thanks were due to Sir Alfred Coddington and the residents for the building of the club. Mr. Yapp said it cost £7,250, and had been fitted up by the Hon. Mrs. Marham. The Bishop of London said it was no good preaching to men to lead a good, straight life unless they could help them to do it.

JULY AIR RAID.

Bombs Showered on London.

London, July 8.—Another daring raid on London was carried out on Saturday morning by German aviators, when a squadron of from 15 to 20 aeroplanes dropped bombs, causing considerable damage, and inflicting a number of casualties.

It is believed that the entire squadron was of the Albatross type, that each plane carried three men, and that all showed speed and manoeuvring ability. Their machine guns seemed able to shoot in all directions.

Some experts express the opinion that the raiders were twin-engine Gotha biplanes, comparatively slow, having a speed of about 70 miles. They came swiftly on a brisk east wind, and were correspondingly slow on returning. Hence the raid was the more daring. The raiders flew at about 6,000 feet, which was much lower than in previous and similar raids, which gives further evidence of their coolness and daring. The enemy had to pay heavy toll, and it is known that at least four raiders were downed.

The following statement was issued by the Admiralty:—Our naval aeroplanes engaged the German raiding squadron when returning, 40 miles off the east coast. Two enemy machines were observed to crash into the sea. A third fell in flames at the Scheldt. All of our machines returned.

The naval aeroplanes from Dunkirk (reports the Admiralty) were watching for the returning raiders. They missed them, but they encountered and destroyed three enemy aeroplanes, and also brought down four aeroplanes.

An official report says that the raiders first dropped bombs over the Isle of Thanet and the east coast of Essex, then proceeding to London along the north bank of Thames, crossing London from north-west to south-east, and dropping bombs at various places.

The British artillery and a number of aeroplanes attacked the raiders.

There were several duels over London, as the result of which the raiders turned for home.

The first check was over the inner northern district of London, where the guns found the range, and the enemy wavered, and lost formation.

According to other accounts, the enemy apparently approached the coast in two groups, north and south of the river, which joined forces before reaching the metropolis. Ignoring the gunfire en route, they sped citywards. As a demonstration of well-directed aircraft the sight was splendid. The machines flew in wide-flung crescent, led apparently by a single machine at a higher level than the main body, and flying well to the north of the river. A sign for the leader they swerved southward over the densest part of London.

The British aviators were harassing the enemy with machine-gun fire. The view, as they proceeded eastward, was remarkable. It looked as if hundreds of machines were engaged in a close and deadly struggle. One British aviator plunged into the enemy, scattering his machines in all directions. He turned sharply, and repeated the performance.

The inhabitants of a town in Kent, 10 miles from London, had a fine view of an aerial battle, in which 50 aeroplanes were counted. The enemy, in fan-like formation, swept over the city fairly low, from the north-west, and made a long sweeping curve, and then headed homewards. The end of the curve was made as to bring them over the Thames.

Five engines and ambulances from all quarters rapidly converged on the bombed area.

As the raiders returned, a strong force of British engaged them in a fierce running fight, and all disappeared to seaward.

The crowds in the streets took the raid coolly, and watched until the bombs began to drop, when they took cover.

shops and warehouses, enabled the workers to reach safety. The large hospitals made most elaborate preparations. White-robed sisters, surgeons, and students, despite the imminence of bombs, rapidly arranged to receive the influx of injured.

When the raid ended, which was at about 11.15 a.m., queues of people waited before the public telephones, anxious to learn of the safety of their relatives.

A full account of the damage done has not yet been obtained. Many tenement houses were wrecked.

Bombs tore off the corner of a great block of a public building in a main street. They dislodged giant granite pillars, and broke off huge masses from coping stones and window frames. The street was almost impassable, what with heaps of debris, wire-netting, brickwork, and woodwork, and a tangle of telephone wires. The staff, aggregating thousands, including many girls, was not hurt. The street was barricaded to enable the brigades to deal with a fire, which burst out in an upper story. The attendants at a telephone exchange in the vicinity of one of the principal bomb attacks remained at their posts, with fatalistic unconcern.

Two bombs fell in quick succession in a crowded area, near one of the greatest hospitals. A baker and his wife and child were buried in the debris, but were rescued with only slight injuries. A bomb, falling in a market, scattered fruit and vegetables. The stall-holders returning from their shelters, gathered up their stocks and were soon doing an unexpectedly brisk trade, owing to an influx of sightseers.

Several housewives were killed in the shopping district. A military wedding at Brompton was punctuated with gunshots. The bride refused a suggestion for a brief postponement. Some unfortunate people sought safety in an alleyway. The explosion of a bomb in an adjacent building almost buried them under the masonry. Women and children were screaming in agony. Red Cross workers ingeniously demolished a dangerous wall by attaching a rope to the wall and to a motor ambulance, which pulled the wall over, thus facilitating further rescue.

The raid has aroused the members of Parliament who favour reprisals, to further activity. It is reported in the Press that the Government will reconsider its attitude. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, summoned the experts to a conference after the raid.

The Lord Mayor of London, interviewed, said that the raid ought to convince everybody that the case for reprisals was enormously strengthened. It had become a matter of urgency that our air forces should immediately act in accordance with demand of the majority of the citizens.

Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Lord French (in charge of Home Forces), and Lord Milner (member of the War Cabinet), and Mr. Birken (acting member of the War Cabinet), to-night visited the bombed areas of the city in the East End. Crowds gathered in the party's wake, cheering and shouting "Do not forget the reprisals!"

Anti-German riots broke out in the evening in Hackney. A large body of men and women, the majority being women, marched in procession, and attacked and dismantled several German butchers' and delicatessen shops. They smashed the windows, penetrated upstairs and threw furniture and pianos into the streets, set fire to the bedding in the middle of the roadway, and threatened the aliens with violence. Strong bodies of police quickly patrolled the localities. The excitement continues.

German and Cardinal Mercier.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes an article in which it advises the German Government to arraign Cardinal Mercier on a charge of high treason. The Cardinal stated in a pastoral letter that peace must not be assigned before Germany's guilt has been recognised and her crimes avenged. This accusation, the article says, has done Germany an immense amount of harm throughout Europe.

RUSSIAN IDEALISM.

A Suggestion.

Writing in the *Daily News* "Russophil" says:—

It is obvious that things are so mottled in Russia, and must necessarily be for a very long time, that no one can say with certainty which section of opinion is likely to have the decisive influence in a crisis. But whichever it is—whether, that is, Russia, without making any formal separate peace, is to cease fighting, or whether she is to become once more an active and intelligent ally—depends very largely upon an action which we shall take within the next few days or weeks.

The Russian Government has proposed a meeting of the Allies for the purpose of coming to a common agreement upon war aims. We can, if we will, make the occasion a means of transforming Free Russia into an immense force for our cause, once more, an invaluable partner; or, more easily, unfortunately, we can make it the occasion for disastrous misunderstanding.

The times are too serious for anything but quite plain speaking. Those who have followed with any care the Press in Russia during the last three months know that very many of the men responsible for the Revolution—those who for years past have been carrying on the underground crusades without which it could never have succeeded—do not believe that we are sincere when we declare that our war aims are identical with those of the Russian democracy. It is essential to understand some of the causes of that misapprehension; why the Russian attaches importance to the point, and how we may meet it.

When echoing President Wilson, we say that the object for which the Allies are fighting is the destruction of autocracy, in order "to make the world safe for democracy," the Russian revolutionist cannot conveniently forget that for two and a half years we fought in alliance with his own autocracy, which he knew to be the implacable foe of democracy. He simply does not believe that Tsarist Russia entered the war for any such objects as those we now proclaim. He believes, on the contrary, that they were in part at least the pursuit of a foreign policy—symbolised by, say, the conquest of Constantinople—which New Russia has definitely repudiated. It is the reasons for that repudiation which it is important for us to consider in our management of the Russian relationship.

Old and New Ideas.

Why has the New Russia repudiated the foreign policy of the Old? Why should not a Russian Republic, quite as much as a Russian Empire, desire access to "warm water"? The Russian presents will still want to ship their wheat to the sea even though they have taken the picture of the Little Father from the walls. And is there any means of holding Prussian aggression in check, save by the holding of strategic points?

Now concerning these things the man at present most powerful in Russia holds very definite doctrines. We may regard those ideas as visionary, but they happen to be held with conviction by the men with whom we have to deal, men accustomed for years to being told that their ideals, especially their ideals of a free and republican Russia, were quite impracticable. But as they have carried a portion of these ideas into actual execution, with, so far, a success that looks like a political miracle, there is no reason to suppose that they will be deterred from trying the remainder. They are perfectly aware that what they are doing within the Russian State is a great and risky experiment; that what they propose in foreign policy is also an experiment. Those risks also they will take. Indeed, the two hang together.

We British are of course apt to treat "theorists" and "idealists" with mild contempt. But it is theorists who made the revolution in Russia. A theory and the appeal which it may have upon a people, has become a military

force of overwhelming importance. It will determine whether some millions of men are to be thrown against the Germans or are to remain passive. If we are not capable of treating a thing of that power as a "fact" of taking seriously the forces—which were simply, "ideals"—that destroyed Tsarism, we are guilty of a stupidity of a peculiarly Russian character. We are refusing to face facts of a most explosive and persistent reality; and, because we do not like them, or find it difficult to understand them, we deal with them as pretending that they are not facts at all.

The Allied War Aims.

The new Russian foreign policy, however "idealistic," is intelligible enough. Its points are that Prussian militarism will remain a danger, even after defeat in the field, so long as I can count upon the effective support of the German people as a whole; and that it will be able to count just so long as the Junker is able to pretend that the ultimate aim of the Allies is to destroy Germany, render her defenceless, and place her people at a crippling economic disadvantage. There will be no hope of detaching the German and Austrian people from their military masters so long as they are in that servitude the only means of defending themselves against virtual national extinction.

On the other hand, just to the degree to which the peoples of the Central Empires realise what seems self-evident to us, that they are facing hunger, starvation, death, not for any vital interest, not in defence of their future, the rights of their fatherland, but to further the autocratic ambitions of rulers; that in Mr. Wilson's phrase, the triumph of the Allied cause, far from doing them injury, will in fact ensure their freedom and welfare as well as ours—to the degree that this is realised will the enemy's resistance weaken, and the disintegration of his forces begin. The Russian theory, like President Wilson's, assumes that as between peoples there is no conflict of real interest. When that is mutually recognised, the question of warm-water ports and like problems will not be difficult of solution.

For this reason the Russians desire, not a vague and general, but clear and categorical statement of Allied war aims. That statement should indicate how the Allies propose, having secured the destruction of German militarism, to ensure the national security of those who now look to it for protection; how it is proposed to ensure the economic future of nations with expanding populations, but without colonies or assured access to undeveloped territories or raw materials. A new Paris Conference of the Allies to decide upon the international arrangements by which, after the war, these things were to be achieved, might, by its pronouncements, go very far indeed towards loosening the ties which now bind certain sections of the enemy population to the Prussian centre, and in strengthening the agitation of certain minorities like the more thorough-going Socialists and the subject nationalities of Austria; of weakening generally, in fact the enemy's morale.

But, and this, of course, is the whole point, if it did not have this effect in any great degree, it would—in part by its failure in that direction—have accomplished its main purpose. It would have demonstrated to the Russian idealists that the Allied aim are in fact what they profess to be; the enemy aims are in fact what we have declared them to be; not defensive, but deliberately aggressive, and not alone of the governments but of the people; and that Russia must aid in their destruction if her own democracy is to be secure.

240 Bread Fine.

At the Kensington Petty Sessions recently, David Miller, baker, Askew-road, Shepherd's Bush, answered 29 summonses alleging that he sold new bread, bread otherwise than by weight, and bread that was not 12 hours old and was not an even number of pounds. It was stated that the Food Controller was greatly interested in this prosecution. After hearing the evidence, the Bench decided to convict on four summonses, and fined defendant £40 in all. The Bench agreed to state a case.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your
TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

YUENO PARK TOKIO

The Three Castles Cigarettes

Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of containing gold. All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases. Jewelry of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Greece and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Shaukeuk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Amoy.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Sundays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nankai and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY

the 28th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 2016 Together with the messuage erections and building thereon known as No. 269 Des Voeux Road Central. Terms 999 years commencing from 31st January, 1901. Annual Crown Rent \$20.00. Area 1,120 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to:

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong 18th August, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 17th at 11.15—No return from Japan or Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly from Shanghai to Waihaiwei, and decreased slightly to moderately at other reporting stations; there is no significant change in general distribution since yesterday. At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was situated in Lat. 17° N. Long. 124° E. approximately, moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.80 inch. Total since January 1st, 69.49 inches against an average of 6.15 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, August 17, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.		Weather.
					Dir'n.	Force.	
Vostock	6a						
Nemuro	6a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kobe	"						
Nagasaki	"						
Yokohama	"						
Osaka	"						
Naha	"						
Ishijima	"						
Beimi Is.	"						
Shanghai	6a	29.87	75	93	wnw	2 b	
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